ISTING EVILS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: A question that is forcing itself upon the attention of thoughtful men throughout the country, and demands consideration, is: Will the proprietors of the leading railreads allow the officials now in charge to ruin their property in order to serve the interests of these officers, or to gratify personal spites? There are more than half a million proprietors of our railroads -holders of stocks and bonds-many of them owners of small amounts. These proprietors are six times as numerous as the possessors of Government bonds, which in the main are held in Europe, and by the banks and rich men of this country, who purchased them at 50 to 75 per cent of their present value. Is it not time that investors in incorporated property should look after their interests, employing competent and trust worthy men as managers ? They must insist on the abolition of the fast freight lines-the Red Lines, Blue Lines, White Star Lines, Merchants' Line, &c .- of the Pullman Palace Car Line, the Wagner Drawingroom Car Line, of the express companies, and of railway interests in cattle yards. The dividends of all these organizations are paid out of the money of the stockholders of the corporations over whose tracks the cars run, swelling the profits of the men interested in these parasitic companies, by means of contracts which abound in disadvantages to the railroads. How long will the stockhoiders allow the officers of their railroads to make contracts with connecting lines in which the officials themselves are largely concerned ? It would be well for them to find out how it is that certain railroad magnates have become so enormously rich. Have they made their money out of their stockholders, or in an honest and legitimate manner ?

The total debt of the United States Government on Jan. 1, 1876, was \$2,119,832,195 27. The total amount of capital invested in railroads in this country is \$4,674,756,932. It is fully as momentous that the interest and principal of this immens amount, which is invested to develop the country, should be promptly provided for, as it is that prompt and proper provision should be made for the indebtedness of the Government.

The extent and importance of the American rail-

road system are shown also by the fact that the length of main and branch lines of railway in the United States is 74,53356100 miles; of all other tracks, 17,077 15 100, making a total length of track of 91,61075100 miles. The best investment property in the world is first-class American railroad se curities. This is true because of the almost inconceivable amount of material wealth to be developed in this country and the fact that this development keeps pace with and depends upon the extension and perfection of the great network of railroads which covers the land from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Rich as the country appears now, great as has been its progress, the possibilities of the future dwarf the achievements of the past, the triumphs of to-day. From the countless farms which in years to come will cover the broad regions adapted to grain-raising, abundant crops will be borne by the railroads of the present and by lines yet to be built to cities upon the Atlantic and Pacific seaboard far surpassing in population, wealth, and prosperity the New-York and San Francisco of 1876, and these crops will feed the people of all nations. The future of American agriculture and of American railronds is one of stupendous promise. But the progress of the people and the advancement of all enterprises are immensely retarded so long as the railroads are allowed to enrich only a favored few, and not the great body of stockholders, and so long as the managers with their cut-throat, ruinous competition cause rates to fluctuate in a way destructive alike to the interests of shippers and transporters. All American rentroad property is now suffering from depreciation in consequence of unnatural and excessive rivalry, and not from lack of internal traffic.

The same unhappy but easily avoidable condition of affairs has recurred with discouraging frequency within the past 15 years, and at every repetition its continuance has been marked by an mercased propertion of loss to the owners of the railroads, while no other class of the people has received any corresponding benefit. The fact that the railroads are doing the present transportation business of the country at very low rates is no argument in favor either of the justice or the feasibility of maintain ing these rates. Business is reviving, and our merchants and other shippers can afford to pay rates equitable and reasonably profitable to the railroads. Such rates do not now prevail. But whatever the amount of business to be done, whether large or small, the real owners of the railroads should have their proportionate profit on the amount of their money invested, and a bar should be put to the destruction of valuable property for the personal benefit of a few directors, the president, freight or passenger agents or receivers of what in truth belongs

Let us review briefly the condition of some of the principal railroads. The following table shows the relative rates for passengers and freight received per mile by nine of the most prominent railroads in the United States whose securities are dealt in at the Stock Exchanges of New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The figures are taken from Poor's Rail-

Passengere per mile.	per ton per mile
Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul S Railroad	.0210
Chicago and North-Western Rail- road	.0195
Chicago, Rock Island and Facine Railroad	.0192
New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad	.0127
Michigan Central Rathroad	.0116
Pennsylvania Railread	.0105
Dullsond .0238	.0101
Paltimone and Ohio Emilrodi Northill	as No returns
Erie Railway in receiver's hands. No return	

\* The Erie Railway is borrowing money on receiver's certificates and defaulting on its bonds. How long will it be before the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be in the same position? And how long will it be before Mr. Jewett will be called to account by the bondholders of the Eric Raiiway for doing business at less than cost? He is now issuing a mortgage, by the order of the court, which takes precedence over all the other mortgages on the property, or in other words, the receiver's certificates issued by him are liens upon the road which have priority over the first mortgage bonds. Moreover, for the sake of gratifying Mr. Jewett's personal grudges, the receiver is doing business for less than the actual cost to the company. To make an additional mortgage on the Eric Railway in order to lay an additional rail, would be like making a new mortgage on a fourstory house in Fifth-ave. in order to build two more stories, when this house has already been mortgaged for two or three times the amount on which the rent will pay interest. The two stories, after they are built, will belong to the first mortgage bondholder, and will increase his security, but the person who advances money on the last mortgage will have very little collateral to save him from loss.

The pressing needs of the Eric Railway are (1), that its gauge shall be the universal gauge of the country, 4 feet 81ginches; (2), that some of its heaviest grades shall be made lighter; (3), that new equipment, grain elevators and warehouses on Man-

hattan Island shall be provided.

Whatever the rates of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad may be, the company labors under the serious disadvantage of having a line abounding in heavy grades. The present financial condition of the corporation is exposed by the fact that it is borrowing money in New-York to pay its running ex-

The question for President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and Col. Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad to decide is, How long will it take their boards of directors and the stockholders

to find out that the losing rates established by them,

and the decrease of tonnage and receipts, will do away with all dividends on their stocks and leave them in the same pitiable position which the Erie Railway now occupies, when they have their regular legitimate trade and no more?

The location of the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia has given the Pennsylvania Railroad a great increase in freight and passengers during the past few months, and by this means a great advantage has been gained over the rival lines. The present apparent prosperity of the Pennsylvania Railroad is due to the building of the Centennial City at and near the Exhibition grounds—a mushroom city which accommodates 100,000 people daily. At the end of the year the Exhibition will be closed, and the extraordinary passenger and freight business of the Pennsylvania Railroad flowing from this source will be ended. The company will then be again in the market borrowing money to pay running expenses.

The New York Central Railroad is in a position

The New-York Central Railroad is in a position The New-York Central Railread is in a position much more favorable than that of the rival trunk lines for doing an enormous business at low rates. Its tracks pass through the only break of ample size between the St. Laurence and Alabama in the chain of mountains which presents a formidable barrier to lines of tracel in the eastern part of the country. Consequently the New-York Central has an almost level road, while the trains of its competitors toil over heavy grades. Its four tracks of steel rails can transport an amount of freight which would overwhelm any one of its rivals, as they possess only

transport an amount of freight which would overwhelm any one of its rivals, as they possess only one or two tracks each.

The increase of tonnage for the months of May, June, and July, 1876, over the same months of 1875, by the Central and Hudson River Railroad, was over 60 per cent; by the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad it was over 50 per cent. This choese very plainly that the cutting of rates in the railroad wer has compelled the Editioner and Ohio and the Pennsylvania railroads to lose both money and tonnage, while the Central and Hudson and Lake Shore railroads increase their tonnage and hold their own in net receipts. This they do on account of the ad-

nage, while the Central and Hadson and Lake Shore railroads increase their tonnage and hold their own in net receipts. This fley do on account of the advantages of possessing level roads, and a large local business furnished them by the almost continuous line of cities and thriving villages through which they pass from New-Y to Chicago.

The continuation of the present suicidal war on incorporated property, which Mr. Garrett, Mr. Scott and the Eric Railway are waging, will soon reduce the credit of the Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania railroads to the level of that of Euc.

But these railroad wars will be continued in the future as in the past, subsessione vigorous measures are taken to prevent them. One remedy that suggests itself is a permanently established railroad congress, which shall have the power by a majority vote to fix freight and passenger rates between all competing points for all the railroads which have termin at the scaboard. Such a congress might be compessed of the presidents of the through roads, a with special commissioner appointed by the governor of each of the States through which the roads run. This congress would have to mander the following subjects:

The amount of business for all the roads. subjects:

The amount of business for all the roads.

subjects:

The amount of business for all the roads.

The capacity and ractions of each of the trunk lines for doing its at are of the total.

The minimum of later of which such business could be lone at a roof. The congress should decide that passenger as at the segment of the congeting point ought to be determined and adjusted by equity. The principal data governing the averaging of rates and faces, wear by wear, ought to accord wholly with the continuous cheapening of railroading by means of sicel rails and improved machinery. If railroad transportation is being done below its actual cost to-day, then prices should be advanced to a paying rate. No great commercial interest of the magnitude of interconstantication by railroading suffer and any other prosper at the same time. Respectfully,

New-tork, Aug. 30, 1876. Respectfully, New-York, Aug. 30, 1876.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN CONFLICT.

WARLIKE FEELING AT BELGRADE-MR. GLADSTONE ON THE BULGARIAN ATROCITIES-MONTENEGRO OPPOSED TO PEACE. LONDON, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1876.

A Belgrade dispatch says:

The popular feeting here is warlike. It is generally expected the Porte will refuse an armistice. The police yesterday discovered a number of copies of the Turkish proclamation issued Aug. 17, inviting the Servians to submission and offering protection to those submitting. The proclamation declares Prince Milan and his nameters the only revolutionists, and that they alone have cause to expect rigorous treatment.

in a public meeting to protest against the Government's course regarding the Eulgarian atrocities, writes as follows: Mr. Gladstone, in reply to an invitation to participate

On a subject like this, which appeals so directly to my On a subject like this, which appeals so directly to in-deposit feelings, and where our incormation on details is still far from full. I should have been glad if the whole duty of expressing the views of the British nation could have been left with safety in the bands of the Govern-ment; but the manner in which it was treated by the head of the Ministry in the House of Commons was so in-adequate and unsatisfactory that I cannot out think it themselves, and should assist the Administration to judge whether it is right that by the reissatoisment of the status quo in Hulgaria opportunities alsould be given its Government for a repetition of the recent outrages when they may see ordinatin.

A special disputed from Belgrade to The Truce says: A special dispatch from Belgrade to The Towes says:

The keenest cayfuly is fest to hear of an armissice. Every day in cases the danger of the war spreading. The servian army is fast becoming a Kussian muxiliary force figuring on kervian soil. The kinssian armidary force figuring on kervian soil. The kinssian armidary force figuring on kervian soil. The kinssian are exposing themselves in the brain of battle with remarkable valor. Out of 48 men who fought as a company at Alexinar 30 were left dead on the field. The Servians are becoming jeanous and afraid of the Russians. They feet the control of the army slipping from their hands, and they will joyfuly accept peace if it can be obtained on good terms. The seven days fighting before Alexinars has been greatly exaggerated. It is estimated the Servian cittre loss is only a tew hundred killed, and amout 2,300 wounded. No lists of the killed and wounded have been published here since the beginning of the war.

Ragesa, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1876. It is reported that a battle was fought yesterday a Podgoritza, but the details are wanting. Djelaleddin Pasha's command, including 10 guns, has

reached Trobigue unopposed. CETTINGE, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1876. The Montenegrin official newspaper publishes an artiele rejecting foreign mediation, and declaring that Servia and Montenegro will not abandon the conflict until the Slavonic provinces are completely freed from the Turkish yoke.

# SLAVERY IN PORTO RICO.

Madrid, Wednesday, Aug. 30, 1876. The Governor of Porto Rico has been offi-

cially informed of a royal decree ordering the issue of indemnity bonds to the owners of liberated slaves.

FOREIGN NOTES.

LONDON, Aug. 30 .- Silver is quoted to-day at 515-4. Spezzia, Aug. 30.-The United States

frig . . . roukin has arrived at this port SPEZZIA, Aug. 30.-The United States manof-war Franklin has arrived in this port.

MIDNIGHT WEATHER REPORT.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Misour Vatievs, sight changes in barometer and temper-ture, southerly to ensierly whole, parily cloudy cather, and possibly occasional rains. For the Middle States, slightly lower barometer, mais mostly from south-west to south-east, rising tom ratare, and partly cloudy weather, with condition favorable for local rains.

For New-England, lower baremeter, variable winds
shifting to matherly, and generally warmer partly
cloudy weather, with possibly occasional rains.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Morning.	Morning. Noon.														ight.				
1 2 3 4 5		7	8	9	10	11	12	1	5	3	4	5	6	7	R	9	10	11	13
MATERIAL STATES	153	201	181	刨	团	10)	200	到	田	闸	営	磨	3	100	到	133	3	3	
	ä	澍	囱	ল	園	.9	湿	哥	園		痼	2	匑		9	25	3	2	53
開発を開発	訶	텖	題	3	2		迅		29	3	30	33	120	3	33	题	进	(3)	纽
图 前 图 图 图	副	60	<b>103</b>	3	eg	3	137	(3)		遠		图	围	1		35	3		图
Contract and and	Ŧ	31	34	39	130	100	[3]	(図)	[3]	2	(5)	Tie.	200	(3)	(0)	13	<u>FU</u>	团	10
	37	割	6	9	THE ST	(1)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(4)	34	3	(0)	围	0	(3)	13	120	3
問題意思は	젊	翻	컮	E,	30		0	3	3	3	1	(6)	氢	0	Ē	37	祖	3	3
图 想或前面	計	굺	拥	D.	Si	150	41	ઝ	10	9	3	(8)	3	30		100	包	32	9
<b>阿</b> 司司司司司	湖	龣	潮	翙	깱	南	25	嘲	E	31	2	12	30	(B)		3	3		3
0 15 3 3	딃	韽	圆	摄	3	園	33	32	3	(0)	9	3	1	阊	3	L2	13	Kii	(3)
Tibe diagrams	isov	**	he	The	rot	net	ete	al	rat	ati	nn	e la	11	in e	it	v le	į te	nti	18

F Pressure has declined one-tenth of an inch since yesterday noon, and is still lowering; moisture the same as yesterday's report; wind from the south and south-east, and temperature steady. For these reasons there ap-pears no occasion for any modification of the predictions made in the local observations of yesterday's Trinuxe. made in the local observations of the preponderance toward rainfall continues over the Middle and Eastern States, and until rain ensues, cloudy weather, with intervals of clear, piercing sunshine, warm temperature, and gentle circulation, will be the condition most probable over that area for the remainder of the

For this city and 100 miles around, hazy weather, moderately warm temperature, over-arching cloudiness, gentle circulation, with a good prospect for rainfall, may be expected until Sunday.

An English lady, visiting the Centennial Ex-hibition, saw a "Great Sale of Domestics" advertised in the papers. "Bleas my 'cart!" said she. "Hi thought they'd habolish slavery 'cre, you know,"

# SEYMOUR THE CANDIDATE.

Continued from First Page.

a candidate for Governor, each delegate, when his name was called, to rise in his place and name his choice Mr. Hibbard of Eric, rose, and was called to the platform. He said he had risen to nominate the Hon. William Dorsheimer. [Applause.] He spoke of that gentleman's qualifications as a candidate. His great abilities and sgrity marked him as especially fitted for the position. His father, Philip Dorshelmer, was well and widely known as a Democrat. Referring to the nomination of the son for Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Hibbard asked if anything had transpired since his election to that position which did not show his close identification with the Democratic party. Mr. Hibbard then referred to Mr. Dorsheimer's services in securing the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden for the Presidency [applause], and said he had done his duty faithfully to the State of New-York.

Mr. Cooper of New-York arose, but he was interrupted by cries of "Seymour," and great confusion prevailed, in which there was cries of "Give us a Democrat," and 'Seymour," "Seymour," [Great confusion.] Several delegates rose and attempted to address the Chair, but the confusion rendered it impossible to proceed. Mr. Cooper was on the platform vainly waiting an opportunity to be heard, for several minutes. Mr. Kinsella arose and shouted: " In the name of Horatio Saymour let the gentleman be heard."

Finally order was partially restored, and Mr. Cooper said Gov. Seymour had been written to by Mr. Dorsheimer himself, who urged him to accept the nomination, but he peremptorily declined. He then proceeded to second the nomination of Mr. Dorsheimer, but was interrupted with cries of "Potter," "Brooks," "Potter,"

Mr. Magone, jr., said be yielded to no man in reverence o Horatio Seymour, but when Mr. Seymour had told his trusted friend. Francis Kernan, that he cannot accept the nomination, then he asked the convention if it should not deliberate on the substitution of another name. The following telegram, said he, has been received by Mr Kernan from Gov. Seymour:

Te Feancis Kerran: You must not let my name be used. My health will not permit. Horario Seymour.

[Cries of "Then give us another Democrat."] Mr. Faulkner of Livingston said that there was an ur nistakable feeling in this convention in favor of the nomination of Horatio Seymour, [Applause.] He therefore moved the unanimous nomination of Horatic Sey mour, and would then move an adjournment to 10 o'clock to-morrow morning in order to give the chairman time to communicate that nomination to Mr. Seymour and get his answer.

Mr. Magone said he would second that motion. The Chair decided that the motion to nominate by acclamation was out of order while another candidate's ame was before the convention. [Great confusion prevailed here.

Mr. Frost of Westchester presented the name of Clarkson N. Potter, who, he said, was a man of undoubted honor and an unsuitled Democrat. Mr. Potter's name was received with cordial demonstrations of applause. Mr. Frost proceeded briefly to note his candidate's public areer and his qualifications for the Governorship, being

repeatedly interrupted by applause.

Mr. Pardy of Westehester, as a representative of the young men, seconded Mr. Potter's nomination in a few which words, which were received with applause.

Mr. Kelly of New-York rising, was called to the plat-

form amid much applause. He said he thought it important to have a candidate who was born a Democrat and was always a Democrat. He proposed to name a gentleman who had upheld the Democratic banner in defeat as well as in victory. The nomination of Mr. Dorsheimer, he believed, would endanger the election of Gov. Tilden. He clearly is not the choice of the Demo cratic party-not the choice of this convention. [Cheers.]
As Mr. Seymour cannot accept the nomination because of his health, you cannot do better than nominate that elegant gentleman, Clarkson N. Potter. His enemies cannot criticise his personal character, and his political record is without spot.

Mr. Green of Niagara said that the names of several gentlemen had been presented, but no one from the western part of the State. He seconded the nomination of Mr. Potter.

Mr. Hulett of Chemung said the St. Louis Convention

and declared for an aggressive campaign, and he wanted a man who would strengthen the hands of Samuel J. Tilden, who would not be a burden but a source of strength to the nomination of Mr. Tilden. Such a man was Lucius Robinson. [Applause, followed by cries of "Brooks," as

Mr. Rundy of Otsero said he appeared before the convention as a Liberal Republican. [Applause.] If the Liberals were to be ostracized there he wanted to know it. [Crics of "Order."] He said he wanted to tell this convention that John Cochrane could not sell or give away the Liberal Republicans. [Applause,] He had acted with the Democratic party in good faith since 1807. He was there to act with it still. He was there to second the nomination of that pure and honest statesman, Lucius Robinson.

Mr. Griswold of Greene seconded Mr. Robinson's nomi Air. Jacobs baving been called to the chair, said the convention had adopted a resolution to proceed to nominate a candidate for Governor, and he would not enter-

tain any question not relative to the subject mentioned in the resolution.

POTTER'S RECORD.

Mr. Apgar obtaining the floor, yielded it to permit the reading of a portion of the speech of Clarkson N. Potter, which had been referred to as sustaining the doctring of States rights, for the purpose of showing that it did not sustain the charge. The clerk, by unanimous consent.

states rights, for the purpose of showing that it did not sustain the charge. The clerk, by unanimous consent, read the following:

The theory of equality among States tright. I was myself an extreme State's rights man. I am about to declare what, I was myself an extreme State's rights man. I am about to declare what, I resume few men in the House would venture to a limit—that, I resume the rights states, I would put a provision to it whereby a sufficient number or proportion of these states might good government can be then been or proportion of these states might good government can be then gran only be maintained by good government can be then gran only be maintained by the first in necessance with the interests of these who are under it. I am convinced that whenever the real interests of a great the first of the property of the second prompt it to go out of such a union, it should be about a first of the property of the second prompt in the good of such a union, it should be about a linear than the state of the legislation of Congress being the legislation of sovereton States.

I can be such that there is no power to divide them; that if you seek by any amendment of these States was made can and indivisable; that there is no power to divide them; that if you seek by any amendment of the Consultation to tear these claims apart, you must do it by the preserbed mode you the grante any canage you please; that you can be a dead to the formula any change you please; that you can elect the king all them the order of the gentleman. I do not differ with him about the conventional power, but I am at a loss to know to what per ton of my remarks he has been referring.

Mr. You's I have referred to what I have understood to be the drift of the gentlemans remarkable generalization.

Mr. Potter—I therestood what!

Mr. Cox.—That you favored the theory of soccasion, and that a sinte conditional power.

Mr. ox —I have referred to what I have understood to be the drift of the gentleman's remarkable generalization.

Mr. Potter—I interstood what I are Cox—That you favored the theory of soccasion, and that a State could leave the Union.

Mr. Potter—I said nothing of the kind: I did not even know that we were talking about secession: I supposed we were talking about secession: I supposed we were talking about the inture; I said, generalizen, that if I had the power to make a government of States, it would so arrange it that any set of States, bying log-ther, having a proper regard for the necessities of the case, might go out at pleasure, because I belleve it would make a firmer Union.

A FINAL EFFORT FOR SEYMOUR. Mr. Apgar, who had yielded the floor, now resumed, and urged his proposition to nominate Seymonr and then

adjourn until to-morrow. Mr. Kinsella of Kings inquired, if Seymour should persist in declining, if the party was in such condition that it could not turn to some younger man to relieve that old ar-worn chieftain, and give him the rest which he asked. Seymour had been 40 years in the service of the party, and the party is unworthy of him if it has no younger man to take his place when he so earnestly

asked to be spared. [Applause.] Mr. Guthrie of Kings moved the previous question, which was ordered.

The Chair put the question, and the nomination of Horath Seymour by acclamation was made, the majority

The Chair put the question, and the nonmarked Horatto Seymour by acciamation was made, the majority of the delegates rising in their seats, waving their hats, and cheering vectiferously. For several minutes the confusion which followed prevented further pro-ceedings. When order was partially restored the Chair decided that Seymour was nominated by acciamaion. [Renewed cheers.] Mr. Faulkner moved that the Chair appoint a commit

tee of ten to wait upon Gov. Seymour and inform him of his nomination. Adopted. A delegate moved to proceed to nominate the rest of The Chair ruled the motion out of order. He put the uestion on a motion to adjourn and d-clared it carried, ad announced an adjournment until 10 o'clock to-mor-

The fellowing is the committee to wait on Gov. mour: Mesars. Lester B. Faulkner, James B. Craig. Geo. M. Beebe, Daniel Magone, sr., Edward Cooper, Daniel Egokstaver, Lewis I. Bundy, C. C. B. Walker, A. P. Laning, John O. Whitehouse.

# HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour, who was nominated for Governor by the Democrats yesterday at Saratoga, is among the best known of the Democracy in the United States, and there are few public men whos fortunes have been more closely identified with those of the party. And this may be said in spite of the fact that he has never been in Congress, has never held any Federal office, and his career as an American statesman is limited in its official capacity to the State of New-York. He was born in the town of Pompey, Onondaga County, this State, in 1811-a town famous in Central New-York as the birthplace of men who have become prominent in commercial and public pursuits. He beongs to a family of statesmen, being the seventh lineal descendant of Richard Seymour, who was one of the early

settlers of Hartford, Conn., from whom are also descended attendance. Almost every Democrat of prominence was reported to be absent from the city. David L. Seymour, who went to Congress from Rensse laer County, this State, and Senator Seymour, who for twelve years represented Vermont in the United States Senate, whose nephew ex-Gov. Seymour is, His grandfather, Moses Seymour, was a major in the Revolution. and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne, and after ward represented Litchfield County, Conn., in Congress for seventeen years. Henry, son of Moses Saymour, was born in 1780, and at manhood removed to Onondaga County, this State, where Horatio Seymour was born. Nine years after his birth the father removed to Utica, from

large share of his attention, he gave up his practice and

devoted his time wholly to the care of these estates.

From his early entry into politics he has always been a

Democrat. His first public honors were received at the

age of 30 years, when he was chosen a member of Assem

bly from Utlea, and served in that body with

John A. Dix, David R. Floyd Jones, and Michael Hoffman. In the following year he was chosen Mayor of

Utica, and in 1844 appeared as a defender of Gov.

Bouck against the attacks made on his administration

by Michael Hoffman, and gamed for himself a State rep-

station from the public addresses he made. He sat in

the Assembly until 1845, in which year he was chosen

Speaker, and aided in the election of Daniel S. Dickinson

to the United States Senate. In 1850 he was nominated

for Governor against Washington Hunt, on a plat-

form whose main plank was an opposition

votes. In the following convention he was again no

tion was the veto of the Muine prohibitory liquor law.

ties. Then followed the days of the "Hunkers," "

tion of Pierce and Buchanan, and advocated the Critten-den Compromise as a measure of pacification. Though

invited to attend the great Union-square meeting held

in Milwaukee, it is said that he nided in paying the ex-

penses of sending a regiment to Washington, and on his

return made a Union speech before the State Legis-

lature, for which Gov. Morgan recommended that he re-

ceive a vote of thanks. His name afterward appeared

at the head of a county committee for furthering culist-ments. In the Fall of 1862, the Republican party was

depressed in New-York by the disasters of the Chicke-

hominy campaign, and Gov. Seymour was again nomi-

nated for Governor against Gen. Wadsworth, and

elected, though by a majority less than that generally

given to other persons on the ticket.

It was after his inauguration that the memorable July

riots occurred in this city. These were undertaken while Lec's army was in Pennsylvania, and had for their object the stopping of the draft. A series of vast mobs,

with murder intent, arose in various parts of the city.

wreaking their vengeance on negroes, soldiers, draft effi-

eers, Republicans, and who ver else might stay their

progress. From 1,000 to 1,500 persons were thus being

murdered when Gov. Seymour arrived in the city. At

that time a large number of rioters had assembles

around THE TRIBUNE office, and, while urged to make

at assault upon it, were informed that he wished to address them. They then moved over to the

City Hall, when he made the address which had a na

tional circulation in 1868. In the course of his speech

he said: "My friends, I have come down here from the

quiet of the country to see what was the difficulty con

eerning the drait. Let me assure you that I am your friend. You have been my friend. I have sent my

adjutant-general to Washington to confer with author-

ties there, and to have this draft suspended and stopped

the city. I wish you now to separate as good citizens. \* \* Listen to me, and retire peaceably." On

July 14, Gov. Seymour issued two proclamations, one calling on the riotets to disperse and the other declaring

the city in a state of in-urrection. He divided the city

into districts, which were placed under the control of

army officers who were directed to organize the citizens, and over 3,600 stand of arms were issued. The Gov-

ernor visited all the riotous districts in person, and nided

in quelling the disturbance. During his term of office

Gov. Seymour commissioned more than 13,000 officers in the volunteer service of the United States. In 1864 he

addressed a message to the Legislature, advocating the

In 1864 Mr. Seymour was once more neminated for Governor, and was beaten by Reuben E. Fenton. In the

same year he presided over the Democratic Convention at Chicago which nominated Gen. McClichan for the

Presidency. He also presided over the convention of

1868, held in New York. The leading candidates for the

nomination were George H. Pendleton, Andrew Johnson, Thomas A. Hendricks, and Gen. W. S. Han-

cock. The convention remained in session several days, and was unable to agree on a

candidate. Gov. Seymour had positively declined to al-

low the use of his name, but on the twenty-second ballo

when a movement was threatened in favor of Salmon P.

Chase, the Ohlo delegation east their entire vote for Mr. Seymour. When Wisconsin was called, its vote seconded

that of Ohio, and every State then changed its vote to

of the convention. Gep. Francis P. Blair, jr., was nomi-

nated for Vice-President, and at the election the

ticket received 2,702,600 votes, against 3,013,188 for

Grant and Colfax. Mr. Seymour has since then been in

RECEPTION OF THE NOMINATION.

EX-GOV. SEYMOUR'S ACCEPTANCE.

After the announcement was made early in

the evening that ex-Gov. Seymour had positively refused

to let his name go before the Democratic Convention at

Saratoga, the opinion was generally expressed at the

notels and clubs in the city where the news was received

that there was little prospect of a nomination being reached before to-day. This belief was fur-

ther strengthened by the later news that Mr.
Dorsheimer and Mr. Potter had been put in

nomination, and that John Kelly had led the Convention

nto a general debate by his speech. The news which

followed at about 10 o'clock, that ex-Gov. Seymour had

been nominated by acciamation, found very few persons

remaining to receive it. Of those prominent in city and

State polities who were waiting for the latest develop-

ments, three-fourths were Republicans. Hardly a Demo

cratle politician was anywhere visible during the

The Republicans freely expressed the opinion that the

accept, but thought that the party was driven to desper-

ate straits to nominate a man who had so emphatically de

clined. Democrats were strong in commendation of the

portion of them was dampened by the fear that Mr. Sey-

might injure his prospects of election. There was manifest uncasiness among them over the adjournment until

this morning. As one anxious Democrat expressed it,

The several Democratic beadquarters presented the

ame deserted appearance last evening that character-

ized the Kepublican meeting places on the evening when

the news was received from the Republican State Con-

vention. At the Manhattan Club half a dozen mem

Everett House no visitors were present, and the news of

It still gives them a chance to blunder."

nomination, but the enthusiasm of the sober-thinking

private life. Previous to the late Cincinnati Convention he was mentioned as a candidate for the Presidency, but

positively refused to allow his name to be used

ciation of the United States.

evening.

Mr. S.) mour, and he was declared the unanimous choi

the Legislature refused to adopt this policy.

ent of the interest on the State bonds in gold, bu

after the fall of Fort Sumter, he was not present.

afterward elected canal commissioner.

CAMPAIGN WORK.

WOODFORD IN NEW-JERSEY.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION TO NOMINATE ELECTORS—A REFORM PLATFORM—WOODFORD'S SPEECH BRINGS THE DELEGATES TO THEIR FRET. PROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 30 .- The State Convention which met here to-day was a quiet affair by reason of the unexciting nature of its business. It met simply to name electors. State conventions have hithwhich place he was sent to the Legislature, and was erto or inarily been held in Trenton, but this city has The son was given a liberal education, studied law, and been found much more convenient of access, and it has a hall more admirably adapted for the purpose of meeting began the practice of his profession in Utica. Finding soon after that the care of his father's estate as well as for each county delegation and each Congressional dele that of his father-in-law, John R. Bleecker, required a

gation, and the arrangements for receiving the delegates were perfect. The Opera House has a seating capacity of 2,000, and its acoustic properties are excellent. It is probable that State conventions will in the future usually meet here.

The convention organized by the selection of Prof. G

W. Atherton for President. This gentleman is Professo of History and Constitutional Law in Rutgers College. The following electoral ticket was chosen immediately after the preliminary organization of the convention :

after the preliminary organization of the convention:

Electore-at-Large—Thomas N. McCarter, a leading law
yer of Newark, who was chosen over Courtlandt Parker,
and ex-Gov. New-li.
From the Districts—1st District, James H. Nixon, exState Senator: Hd District, Joseph Carr, jr.; Hld District, J. Henry Slove, ex-State Senator; Ivih District,
David Thompson; Vth District, Benjamin Bucktey,
Mayor of Patersen; Vth District, John L. Binke; VHih
District, Charles Seidler, Mayor of Jersey City.

The resolutions adopted reaffirmed the adherence of the appropriation of the future revenues of the State to New Jersey Republicans to the Cincinnati platform and cularging the Eric Canal. Mr. Church, the candidate for to Hayes and Wheeler; avowed that the Republican Lieutenant-Governor with him, received a fair majority party by its record " has earned the gratitude and confiover his opponent, but Mr. Seymour was defeated by 262 dence of the people;" declared that the safety and honor of the nation can only be assured by intrusting the con-trel of national affairs to the party, and challenged the nated by the Democrats for Governor, against Mr. Hunt, the Whig, and Mr. Tompkins, the Free Soil candidate, Democratic party to point to a single measure of public being elected over Mr. Hunt by a majority of 24,385. But on this vote he ran behind Mr. Church by about polley originated by it; adopted the language of Gov. Hayes's letter of acceptance on civil service reform; de-3,000 votes. The most important act in his administranounced the Democratic party and its candidates for their war record and the want of evidence of their im-In 1854 Gov. Seymour was a third time nominated for provement; and flually commended the letters of accept Governor and defeated, the vote being for Seymour, ance of Hayes and Wheeler. The resolutions on the 156,495; Uliman (Know Nothing), 122,282; Clark (Maine Law), 156,804; and Bronson, 33,850. This was a falling off of nearly 100,000 Democratic votes, the Maine Liquer Law having divided the votes of all par-

ance of Hayes and Wheeler. The resolutions on the money, school, and civil service questions are as follows:

Resolved, That we are in favor of the carliest possible resumption of specie payments and of adhering faithfully to all pledges unde and all measures adopted with a view to that desirable cad.

Resolved, That we are inflexibly opposed to any and all attempts, direct or indirect, to impair the efficiency of our tree public schools, and we demand that they be scrupulously kept forever free, by the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, from all ecclesiastical or sectarian interference.

Resolved, That he Republican party is pledged by its principles to support all measures that tend to genuine, practical reforms in the civil service of the Government; and that we adopt as our declaration on this subject the language of our candidate for the Presidency, and with thin we demand "a civil service organized upon a sys-

ties. Then followed the days of the "Hunters," Earn Burners" and "Softs" factions of the party. The first, led by Daniel S. Dickinson, were the more pro-Slavery; the second, led by John Van Buces, were Free Soli; while the "Softs" were opposed to slavery agitation, and almed for the harmony of the party as the paramount object in view. Mr. Seymour became a firm supporter of the administration of the paramount object in the content of the second of the content of the language of our candidate for the Prosidency, and with idin we demand "a civil service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts." When the business of the convention was finished, Sen-

ator Frehnglanysen, who had asked for a few minutes in which to address the convention, was introduced and elivered a speech of an hour in length. Lieut.-Gov. Woodford of New-York was then intro

duced. This was the regular speech of the day, being delivered by invitation of the Executive Committee, and is similar to the one to be delivered by the same gentle-man before the Massachusetts State Convention at Worcester next week. It was in no sense a stump speech, but a dignified presentation of the three ques tions of the day, which he declared were the centra problems of the campaign-namely, civil service reform, the financial question, and the Southern problem. It was elevated in tone and had a marked effect upon the elegates. On the civil service reform question he was outspoken for a system which should divorce Govern ment cierkships from politics, and should put an end to their removal with every change of administration. But he believed that, while the President can do much to advance this reform, it is essentially a reform to be intituted and directed by the people themselves, and by the force of public opinion brought to bear on the mempers of Congress.

In presenting the financial question Gov. Woodford

was very happy. He traced the record of the two par-ties on the question, and piedged the Republican party to resumption on the day named in the act of 1875. He

We believe in dollars that are dollars, worth to-de-We believe in dollars that are dollars, worth to-dry wint they were worth yesterday, what they will be worth to-morrow. We believe that inhor should be paid in honest money, in money that is money the wide world over. We know that the first law signed by President Grant in 1869 pledged the payment of our greenbacks in coin as soon as we should be able. We know that in 1870 we fixed that date for this payment of the greenbacks on the list day of January, 1879. We know that if the nation keeps this promise to the bill-holder, we shall tell the truth and do the fruit. We know that if the nation breaks this promise, we shall tell a le and act alle. Because we believe in truth and honesty to-day, as we believed in liberty in 1860, as we believed in loyalty in 1861, we intend, doct helping us, to keep that promise, and pay those greenbacks in coin on and after the 18th day of January, 1879. · · It is your duty to maintain the good order of day of January, 1879.

# CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS.

THE PARTY BEINGING ITS BEST MEN TO THE FRONT -LAST YEAR'S TICKET RENOMINATED-CIVIL SERVICE REFORM AND RESUMPTION IN THE

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 30 .- The Republican State Convention began work here at 10:30 this morning, the Hoa. John M. Walt acting as temporary chairman. Ex-Gov. Jewell was chosen permanent chair man. Mr. Jewell spoke at considerable length, touching upon the issues of the campaign, including the financial question, the protection of citizens' rights, and civil service reform. The convention nominated the following

electoral ticket:

At Large—Ex-President Theodore D. Woolsey of Yale
College and Marshall Jewell.

By Districts—George Maxwell of Vernon, John Allen of
Saybrook, George S. Moulton of Windham, Donald J.
Warner of Salisbury.

The Republican State ticket of last year was renomnated, with only one dissenting vote. It is as follows:

Governor—Henry C. Robinson, Hartford, Lieul. Governor—F. J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Secretary of State—Gen. F. A. Walker, New-Haven, Treasure—Jeremanh Olney, Taompson, Controller—Eli Carits, Watertown,

Controller—Ell Curals, waterrown.

The following resolutions were adspted:

First: The Republican party of Connecticut renews its declarations of implicit allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and the State of Connecticut, and its devotion to the inspirations in which the party was born, and by which it curried the nation in tramph through the

Seymour fives on an extensive farm in Decadeld, near Utica. He is President of the National Darrymen's Assoof civil war.
ond: It declares that the lesson taught by the late ciation, and he often delivered addresses before agricul-Second: It declares that the lesson taught by the late rebelion must be honored in the policy and conduct of our Government, and it indignantly protests against the unblushing avowal by the Democratic leaders of theories of State severeignt which were the legitimate parent of infamous attempts at secession and the immediate cause of the terrible war through which the Republic has passed, and against the outrages of trand, intimidations and violence by Democratic politicians in the reconstructed States upon the free suffrage and citizenship of the people of these States. tural societies. He is also President of the Prison Asso-ENTHUSIASM AMONG THE DEMOCRATS-FEARS AS TO

of the people of these States.

Third: It declares for reformation in the civil service and in the administration of all public affairs, as set for a in the letter of acceptance of Ruthertord B. Hayes; for economy and refrenciment in public expenses; for the speedy resumption of specie payments and the prompt fulfillment of the obligations of the Government written. fulfillment of the obligations of the Government written upon its paper currency; and it protests against the repeal, by the Democratic House of Representatives, of the clause of the law of 1875 for the resumption of specie payments in 1879, to which the national faith is plodged, and by whose repeal the national faith is dishonered.

Fourth: It declares for generosity and good will to the people of the South, for harmony and peace throughout the land, but protests against rewarding with honor and emonuments the services of rebellion and treason, and insists upon the protection of every citizen in the exercise of his civil rights as guaranteed in the amendments to our Constitution.

our Constitution.

Fifth: It declares its unqualified love of law and lib-

Fifth: It declares its unqualified love of law and liberty, its welcome to improvement and progress, and seeks for its supreme objects the comfort and elevation of the people and the priservation unstained of the national nonor.

Sixth: In matters of State policy it declares for economy and simplicity, for the encouragement of industry, for a universal system of unsectarian education secured by legislation, for short legislative sessions, for general laws and against special legislation, for the limitation of municipal indebtedness and public appropriations to the legitimate objects of support by taxation, against britery and corruption at elections, against britery and corruption at elections, against bargains and trades in appointments, and for reduced expenses and lower rates of taxation. Democrats had done their best, provided Seymour would xation.
: It charges the Democratic party with subsermour might be compelled to decline on account of his health, or that, at any rate, his failing physical powers

screeth: It charges the Democratic party with subsets viency to men who have but just laid down rebellious arms, with evasion, dishonesty, and deception in its treatment of the financial question, with studied insults to Union soldiers, and with an utter disregard of the honor and fair name of the republic, and with the parchase of power in this State by bribery and corruption at elections. Eighth: It charges that the Democratic party is true

Eighth: It charges that the Democratic party is true to its record in proposing for chief magistrate of a restored Union a man who withheld fr in the friends of that Union his sympathy and support when the nation's existence was in peril, and as a model reformer a man who reached his first political prominence by associating with the most corrupt and unscriptious politicians who ever disgraced our land.

Ninth: It accepts and most cordially indorses the platform and principles of the party as established by the Cincinnati National Convention; and in the nomination of Kutherford B. Hayes and William A. Wheeler for President and Vice-President, it finds assurance of the elevation to those high places of men whose lives and records and letters of acceptance furnish a guaranty that the principles of the party will be enforced in the abundance of the country and intensitation of our government.

Tenth: It dec ares that President Grant is culified to our thanks for his patriptic services to the country, and

bers were present and spoke with enthusiasm of the nomination, though one or two entertained doubts to Gov. Seymour's acceptance. But in absence of the representative men of the club and the leaders of opinion, no decided expression of sentiment could be obtained. At the rooms of the National Democratic Executive Committee at the

the nomination was received by the solitary secretary in our

his name will be deservedly enrolled among the honored sons of the republic, and it is Resolved. That the candidates nominated by this con-vention deserve the unanimous and enthusiastic support of the citizens of Connecticut.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. DES MOINES, Aug. 30 .- The Iowa Democratic State Convention met this morning, and was called to order by Mr. E. Campbell. Coi. W. W. Merritt of Montgomery was elected chairman, and T. O. Walker, ecrosary. The committees were appointed as usual, and the convention took a recess.

On reassembling the convention elected D. F. Miller chairman and T. O. Walker secretary. Mr. Miller, in a long speech, arraigned the Republican party for its infidenty to the trusts vested in it, and charged on it all the evils which afflict the nation, T. S. Parvin, Iowa Cityfrom the Committee on Resolutions—offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the platferm of the St. Louis Convention be adopted by the convention, and approving the sentiments of Tildon and Hendricks as expressed in their letters of acceptance. The following officers were then prominated:

hen nominated:
For Secretary of State—John H. H. Stubenranch.
For Treasurer—Wesley Jones.
For Auditor—A. M. Orenevec.
For Register of Land-Office—N. B. Ridenor.
Etectors at Large—Daniel F. Miller and John P. Irish.

THE NEW-JERSEY PROHIBITIONISTS. TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 30 .- The convention of the Prohibition Reform party, held here to-day, ratified the nominations of Clay Smith and Stewart, and nominated an electoral ticket. Rudolphus Bingham of Camden and George 8. Page of Morra were named for electors-at-large. Less than twenty persons were present. Herman Yerkes of Burlington was chalrman.

SCHOOL SUITS—Large stock at greatly reduced prices. Brokaw Brothers, 4th-ave., opposite Cooper Institute.

LATEST SHIP NEWS.

[For other Shin News see Second Page.]

[For other Said Noses see Second Page.]
AttilVET.
Steamship St. Laurent (Fr.). Hende, Havre and Plymouth
Aug. 19, with mide, and pass, to L. de Geban,
Steamship Somerace (Gr.), Weston, Bristol, Eng., Aug. 19,
with mide, and past to Morgan,
Steamship Claribel (Br.), Ferguson, Jacmel Ang. 17, Aug.
Cayes 21st, and Kingston, Jam., 24th, with mides and pass,
to Plm, Ferwood & Co.
Steamship Albemurle, Gibbs, Lewes, with mide, and pass, to
Old Dominion Steamship Co.
Steamship Eleanora, Johnson, Portland, with midee, and pass,
to J. F. Ames.
Ship Cyclone (of Boston), Trent, Antwerp July 12, in ballast.

Ship Cyclone (of Boston), Trent, Antwerp July 12, in ballast.
Bark Hertha (Ger.), Brandhoff, London 61 days, in ballast.

Sallich, Steamships Alzeria, for Liverpool; Navarino, for Hull; Steamships Alzeria, for Liverpool; Navarino, for Hull; Mankow, for London, Crescent City, for Asplawali; H. Livingstin, for Savannah; Ashland, for Charleston ship Valley Forge, for San Francisco; batts Hattle H., for Flishnore; Joshua Loving, for Havre, birg H. H. Wright, for Falerino, WIND—Sunset, light, S. W.; cloudy and nazy.

WIND—Sußset, Halt, S. W.; cloudy and mazy.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 50.—Notice has been received by the Lighteness Board from the Government of the Dominion of Causeds that two ran. e lights have been creeted near the westend of the Quante careving place, in the County of Prince Edward and : Itvince of Oblario, to guide vessels through the currence of Welland Bay, and put in operation on the Shimsi. The lights are used catoutre ones. The front one (red) is elevated 30 feet above high water mark, and the back one (walter 34 feet above high water mark. FOREIGN PORTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—Sailed, steamship Ohio, for Philadelpaia.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 30.—Passed up, brig A. Richard

on, from Old Harsor.

DELAWARE BIRRAWATER, Aug. 30.—Arrived, bark Lyman, ann, from Bristol (and ordered to Philadelphia). Ship Cytolone salled for New York hast evening. Passed to sea tars noraline, bark Maggad L. Carvill.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 50.—Arrived, bark Emma L. Part-

PORTLAND. Me., Aug. 50.—Arrived, bark Emma L. Partridge, from Greenock.
CHARIESTON, Aug. 50.—Arrived, steamship Virginia, from Philadelphia, bark Marica, from Antwerp. Sailed, Mataneas Gint Stream, for New-York.
SAVANNAI, Aug. 50.—Arrived, steamship San Jacinto, trom New-York; schr. Kathe D. Turner, from Polladelphia. Cleared, schr. Donnis Anna, for Prividence. Sailed, steamships Gen.
Barnes, for New-York; Juniata, for Philadelphia.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20.—Arrived, steamships Anthracite, from New-York; New-York; Schr. Katherine Vilting, for Portdence, Florida for Frovidence Althance, For Helmond, H. L. Class, for halmoney, E. C. Baidle, for New-York; Schr. Kate E. Gelord, for Boston.
MEMORANDA.

E. Genord, for Boston,

MEMORANDA.

Bark Herths, which arrived at this port 30th inst. from London, reports: July 25, lat. 49 25, 1 n. 27 55, passed a solar, waterlogged and avandonce, painted black; had everything carried away except the lower masts.

Often from our neglect the hair turns gray and falls out.

From the World's Dispensary Printing Office and Bindery, Inflate. N. Y. awe have received The Prophers Common comes decided Advisor, in the D. Courselor in Check the Supplies, "by E. V. F. See have received The Prophers and Supplies, "by E. V. F. See, In the Course Supplies," by E. V. F. See, In the Courselor in Chief the Board of Physicians are Surgeans at the World's Dispensary. Wheever helps houmarily in its stringle with its inherent weaknesses and disenses, to bear or entry, is I somefactor. Ignorance is not only of uself a cause of disease and mortality, but it is the enemy of every effort to care or mitigate. Nothing will so speedily remove this cause as knowledge (an elementary one at least) of the diseases to which we are hely as well as those superinduced by our own improduce. Dr. Pierce has rendered, in our ladgment, a benefactor's service bosh to the affilicted and to the profession, in his diagnosis of the diseases trasted of, and in the presentation of the pull-sophe principles involved in their causes and removal. He is sparing of remadiles, and usually prescribes such as are safe in unskilled hands. As a book merely of alsetract knowledge, it is exceedingly rendable and intervaling, especially the following subjects: Cerebon Physiology, R. Basan Temperaments, Pseulin-Hygican, the Nursing of the Sack, theep, Food, Ventilation, etc. In one chapter on another subject, so delicate in its mature that it is shut up beyond the domain of warning to all but physicians, so accuraced in its results in modern society, he is must explicit, and alike true to Got, to virtue, to life, and to society; shows the crutal as presented in the teachings of scripture—final file for warnings. Price of the Medical Adviser, \$1.50, sent post paid. Address the author, at Buffalo, N. Y.

BIRTH,

MARRIED. NIGHTINGALE — GENNELLE — At St. Luke's Church, Broakiya, N. Y., by the Rev. J. W. Diller, D. D., Dr. Lione Brythees Nightingate and Julia Staart, eidest daughter of Wm. H. Genelle, eq., No cards.

All Notices of Marriages must be indorsed with full All Notices of same and address.

DIED.

AITKEN-On Tuesday, 29th inst. William B. Aitken, son of John and Helen E. Anken, in the 21st year of his age. The rolatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 8t John's Chapel, Variekst., on Friday, Sept. 1, at 2 o'clock p. m.

BROWN—At Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 12, 1876, Almira L. BROWN—At Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 12, 1876, Almira L. Brown, write or John J. Brown and daughter of the late William Yellett of Brooklyo, N. Y., aged 33 years.

CRAWFORD—At White Pisins, N. Y., Aug. 28, 1876, Lincoln Gein y, chlost son of John W. and Jane H. Crawiord, aged 11 years and foundis.

Relatives and trends are invited to attend the funeral at their residence on I hursday, Aug. 31, at 1 octack. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on arrival of trail.

GEORGE—At his late residence, Chicago, Ill., en Aug. 25, Henry P. George, termerly of New York.

HAWLEY—At Staron, Conn., James R. Hawley, of chelera mortors, at the age of 78.

Fun rai from the residence of Geo. H. Chase, esq., Sharon,

HAWLEY—At Staron, Comb., James R. Hawley, of chelera morthus, at the age of 78.

Fun rai from the residence of Geo. H. Chase, esq., Sharon, Comb., at 10 o'close, a. m., Thursday, Aug. 31.

HOYT—At his residence in Norwalk, Comb., Aug. 28, Jas. A. Hoyt, in the 68th year of his and.

The relatives and frends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 1st September, at 2:30 p. m., at 81.

Full's Cloreb, Norwalk, Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 11 a. m.; returning, leaves Norwalk 4:30 p. m.

McDEVITT—On Wednosday, Aug. 30, Charles McDevitt, printer, in the 78th year of his age. printer, in the 78th year ov.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.
Notice of funeral to-morrow.
PAULISON—On Tuesday. Aug. 29, Joseph Drake Paulison,
in the 25th year of his age, invited to attend his funeral from

in the 18th year of his age.

Relatives and results are invited to attend his faneral from
the resultance of this indicer, John P. Paulison, at Tenalty,
S. J. of S. J. of the Indicer, John P. Paulison, at Tenalty,
Endicad of New Jersey leaves Chambers at all of clock and
Twenty-third st. at 1235 p. m. His remains will be taken to
Hackensaus for interment.

Hackensaca for interment.

ROBERT-At Eayonne, N. J., Aug. 27, Jennette A. Robert, youngest daugster of the late Sebastian Robert. The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from St. John S. Episcopal Charch, Avenue D. Bayonne, on Friday, Sept. 1, at 1 o'clock p. m. Take 12 noon train, Central R. R. N. J., foot of Idberty-st. TAYLOR-At her late residence, Butherford Park, N. J. Elva Wharam, widow of the late Alexander Taylor, in the 74th year of her age.

Special Notices.

Mrs. May Agnes Fleming's Mrs. MAY AGNES FLEMING'S MRS. MAY AGNES FLEMING'S MRS. MAY AGNES PLEMING'S Mas. MAY AGNES FLEMING'S NEW STORY, NEW STORY,

NEW STORY. NEW STORY, NEW STORY,

A LITTLE QUEEN! BEADY NOW IN THE READY NOW IN THE

READY NOW IN THE READY NOW IN THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY! NEW-YORK WEEKLY!

NEW YORK WEEKLY! NEW YORK WEEKLY!

Post-Office Notice.—The FOREIGN MALLS for the week ending SATURDAY, Sept. 2, 1876, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, at 11.2 m., for Europe, per steamship Argerta, via Queenstown; on THURSDAY, at 11.20 s. m., for Europe, per steamship Frisla, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburts; on SATURDAY, at 11.20 s. m. for Germany, Deciment, Sweden; and Norway, via Southampion and Brement, per steamship Main, and at 12 m. for Europe, per steamship Rittannic, via Queenstown—corrrespondence for Germany, France, and Scottani Intended for dispatch by this steamer must be specially addressed; and at 12 m., for Scotland direct, per steamship Alsatia, via Glasgow; and at 1 p. m., for France direct, pet steamship Amerique, via Havre. The mails for the West Indies, via Havann, will leave New York Aug. 31. The mails for Australia, &c., will leave San Francisco Oct. 1. NEW-YORK WEEKLY! NEW-YORK WEEKLY!